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The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Many Nations Want Share In Control of Dardanelles

This Turkish Waterway Is Important to Russia, Great Britain, the United States, and to the Balkan Countries

DISPUTES over the control of the Dardanelles have disturbed the peace of Europe for centuries. Time and again, nations have gone to war for possession of this waterway, which connects the Black Sea with the Aegean and the Mediterranean.

The issue has now been revived by Russia's claim that she should have increased control over these strategic waters. Turkey contests the claim and is supported by Great Britain and the United States. The Dardanelles question has become one of the most dangerous of the problems with which the peace negotiators are wrestling.



WIDE WORLD
Ismet Inonu
President of Turkey

The Dardanelles, strictly speaking, is the narrow strait separating Asiatic Turkey from the peninsula which connects with the European continent. An examination of the map accompanying this article will show its position. Frequently, however, the term "Dardanelles" is used to include the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus Strait. Together these waters constitute the passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

In peacetime the vessels of many nations make use of this waterway, carrying the products of the lower Danube valley, serving the lumber ports of Romania, the grain shipping cities of the Ukraine, and the oil ports

of the Caucasus. In time of war, the Straits have great strategic value. The nation which controls them has a tremendous advantage throughout the Middle East.

Turkey has held the Straits for almost five centuries. She now controls passage of ships through them under an international agreement, known as the Montreux Convention, which was drawn up 10 years ago.

This agreement provides that merchant vessels of all nations may pass freely through the Straits. Warships of Russia and the other nations bordering on the Black Sea may use the waterway in time of peace, but in time of war, Turkey can deny passage to all war vessels. In order that she may enforce the rules which have been set up, Turkey is permitted to fortify the waterway.

It is agreed by all the nations that some changes should be made in the present rules governing the use of the Dardanelles, but a sharp conflict has developed concerning the new rules which should be established. The Russian government insists that its warships should be able to pass through the Straits even in time of war. The Soviet Union then makes a claim which is even more important. It says that the defense of the Straits should not be in the hands of Turkey alone, but that it should be the responsibility of all the nations bordering on these waters. This means Russia, Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria.

In actual practice, this would mean
(Concluded on page 6)



Is this the answer?

FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Housing Program Is Pushed

Nation Acts to Speed Home Building, But Debates Role Which Government Should Play in This Field

NO problem has plagued the veteran of World War II more than that of finding a roof to put over his head. Large numbers of former servicemen have been unable to find houses, apartments, or even rooms for themselves and their families.

Early this year nation-wide plans were made to relieve the housing shortage. A national housing director, Wilson Wyatt, was appointed to work out close cooperation between government housing agencies and the pri-

vate building industry. A goal of 1,200,000 new housing units—including houses, apartments, and temporary shelters such as trailers—was decided upon for this year. It was agreed that 1,500,000 dwellings were to be built in 1947.

Thus far, this program has not been kept up to schedule. By the end of July, only half the new houses planned for 1946 had been started, and less than one-tenth had been completed.

Recently, Mr. Wyatt has taken more aggressive action to speed up the nation's housing program. He fought for and won permission from government officials in charge of reconversion to place housing, and especially housing for veterans, ahead of all other construction needs of the country. No longer will it be possible to erect stores, theaters, office buildings, and other commercial structures until the emergency housing program catches up to schedule. More construction workers and materials, both extremely scarce, will be used for home building.

Veterans and their families, as well as a great many other people, are victims of the nation's acute housing shortage. Across the country, thousands of families are sharing their homes with relatives or friends. Garages, abandoned stores, old streetcars, boats, trailers, and Army barracks are being used for dwellings.

Trailer communities and easily movable housing units of a temporary nature have been shifted from one location to another to provide living quarters where they are most needed. Quonset huts, set up at military posts
(Concluded on page 3)

Well-Dressed Speech

By Walter E. Myer

THE ordinary baby performs an amazing feat during his second and third years. He masters a foreign language—foreign to him. He doesn't master it completely, but he learns to use it fairly well. He learns the names of most of the articles with which he comes into contact, and he learns to describe his most pressing desires. By the age of three he has acquired a vocabulary fairly adequate to his needs. He has done this under the spur of necessity, in order that he may get along in his simple environment.

As infancy gives way to childhood, learning proceeds more slowly. The child of keen mind continues to observe and imitate, to be sure, and in this way he increases his vocabulary. But the duller child is satisfied with the ability to express very primitive feelings and desires. He is less quick to note and adopt for his own use new words and terms. His vocabulary remains static.

The difference between the alert and the slower-minded individual is even more marked during the years of youth and adolescence. The ambitious, spirited boy or girl will wander farther afield mentally. His mental experiences are no longer simple. He finds that he needs new terms to describe what he sees and thinks. He is not content to exist as a perambulating vegetable, living and thinking on a low level.

Wishing to express fine shades of meaning, he must find words of precision and clarity. His sluggish neighbor, however, is sloppy in speech, and his words are only blunt instruments, mangling ideas instead of outlining them in clear relief.

Many young people fall into habits of slothful speech, not because their minds are slow, but because they are lazy. Such persons may, by act of will, resume the vocabulary building activities which have been neglected. All they

need is imagination enough to see the desirability of clean-cut, interesting, well-dressed speech. It is with words that one translates to others the content of his mind and the quality of his spirit.

If you are intent upon vocabulary building, do as infants do—listen, observe, use the words which you hear. Then do as babies cannot yet do. Read widely, and with a dictionary at hand. When an unfamiliar word appears, consult your dictionary. Then use the new acquisition in your conversation. Do not set out to find long words or unusual terms. Be on guard against any disposition to show off by using words which are probably strange to your associates. Let the true usefulness of a word commend it to you before putting it to work.



Walter E. Myer

Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The opinions quoted or summarized on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

While Time Remains, a new book by Leland Stowe.

"I am not scared of the Russians, the British or anyone else. I am scared of ourselves . . . The most frightening thing in today's world is . . . the terrible unpreparedness of the American people to assume their necessary role in world leadership."

The United States has made, among others, two outstanding errors which have helped to bring on and intensify the postwar strife in the world. First, our country started the atomic race with Russia. Second, it has failed to do what it might toward making democracy attractive to other countries. On the contrary, we have sided with anti-democratic forces in certain countries to combat communist groups.



LELAND STOWE, widely known newspaper correspondent, criticizes U. S. leadership in world affairs.

There are many millions of people in Europe, China, and elsewhere who are convinced that the "old order" must be overthrown before real progress can be made. We cannot fight this tide by siding with those who want to prevent change.

We must support progressive democracy. We must convince foreign peoples that they have more than two choices—communism and reaction—in deciding upon a form of government; they also have a third choice—namely, a democratic system which will truly benefit the masses and not merely the privileged few. At home and abroad, we must show the world that democracy—political freedom—can do more for the common man than communism can ever do.

Only in this way can we hope to win a real victory over communism. A war against Russia would probably result in a world dictatorship, even if the communists were overthrown. The survivors of such a war would never give democracy another chance.

The people of the United States must quickly assume their responsibilities in the atomic era. There is still time for us to take the lead in promoting genuine democracy and a responsible world peace organization, but that time is growing short.

"Aviation Industry — from War to Peace," editorial comment, New York Times.

Because the aircraft industry was expanded to a greater extent than most others during the war, predictions were made that it would have to

cut down its operations greatly when the fighting ceased. It could not hope to be nearly so large an industry in peacetime, according to these prophets, as it was during the world conflict.

Despite these predictions, aircraft plants in the East and on the Pacific Coast have managed to maintain a high level of employment and production. They still are receiving large military orders, and they are constantly turning out new aircraft and weapons which outdate those of yesterday.

In addition, the industry is concentrating on new types of civilian planes. It is trying to build planes which will be low in price, which will be foolproof from the standpoint of safety, and which will be practical in that they can take off and land in a small space. Experiments are also being made with combination automobile-airplanes.

With the world in its present state of uncertainty and conflict, it is highly important to keep the American aircraft industry on a healthy basis. Up to now, this has been done.

"The World's Dinner Table," editorial comment, Commonwealth.

Major crops around the world this year are better than they have been for a long time. The American wheat and corn crops are the biggest on record. Harvests in Europe are better than they were last year, but they are not yet back to prewar standards. Canadian crops are good, and the 1946 output in Argentina promises to be large. China's rice crop may not come up to normal, but the northern cereal crops are above average.

Although next year's output of food is expected to exceed this year's production, the world picture is not everywhere encouraging. There will be little food in storage for the nations to fall back on in case the crops are not good. And the threat of famine still hangs over India.

With these discouraging aspects in mind, we can understand why the world's food supplies must continue to be carefully supervised. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—UNRRA—is scheduled to cease operation soon and, unless prompt action is taken, there will then be no world-wide agency to distribute food and relief supplies.

This month, nations are meeting in



IN THE FUTURE this Austrian lad of 5 years can look forward to a larger ration of food. His daily ration up to now (shown above) has been barely enough to keep him alive.

Copenhagen to plan a permanent organization similar to UNRRA. It will deal continuously with food surpluses and shortages throughout the world. But before this agency comes into being, we are likely to see another season of widespread hunger. For this reason, several American organizations are urging that a temporary board be set up to help the nations which cannot meet their own needs within the next year or so.

"When the President Is 'Hard to Take'," by Josephine Ripley, Christian Science Monitor.

Jack Romagna, the official White House reporter, has to race at a speed of nearly 200 shorthand words a minute to keep up with President Truman. He takes down all that is said at the President's press conferences and records all his extemporaneous speeches.

At the White House, Mr. Romagna's job is easier, however, than it is when the President is travelling about the country. At such times, the official reporter must take notes in a moving automobile, a swaying train, or a rolling ship.

Mr. Romagna possesses numerous medals and trophies for shorthand speed. He attributes his success to

an early ambition to become a court reporter. He started learning shorthand when he was 13 years old, a few weeks after he had come to Washington from London.

Another official reporter at the President's press conferences is Augusta Wagner. Like Mr. Romagna, Miss Wagner has a ringside seat at the conferences, much to the envy of the newspaper men. Her reports are circulated among officials of the State Department.

The President's press conferences are rapid-fire affairs, questions and answers following each other without pause. But the two reporters keep up with the discussion, recording every word that is spoken.

"Chiang and the Big If," editorial comment, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Chiang Kai-Shek's acceptance of a new plan for coalition government is truly a ray of hope. The ray would shine brighter if Chiang and his Nationalist Government were not on the losing side at the moment. Chiang's aid from UNRRA has been cut off except for foodstuffs; his false peace offer of August 14 was promptly denounced by our Ambassador as meaningless; in his war with the Chinese Communists, he has suffered severe losses in coal supplies and railway transportation.

In the past, the Generalissimo has made other peace overtures, but his later actions proved them to be mere deceptions. He has tried to use peace offers as a way to show that Nationalist extremists are always right and Chinese Communists always wrong. He has used truces to strengthen his position on the fighting lines before full-scale combat was renewed.

This time he says he will set up a five-man committee, headed by the American Ambassador, to organize an all-party state council in preparation for the Constitutional Assembly November 12. If Chiang is finally sincere after many insincerities, he will have to prove it. Unless he proves it, we should continue to be tough with him and to insist that he make his government really representative of all the people.



AVIATION is now concentrating on building low-cost and safe civilian planes

U. S. Housing

(Concluded from page 1)

during the war, have been brought back to serve as "homes" for veterans.

This, in brief, is the picture of the American housing shortage today. It is one result of our having had to turn all our efforts to military needs during World War II, but the shortage cannot be blamed entirely on the war. Millions of American families have been poorly housed for many years. The construction of new homes in the period between the two world wars did not begin to keep pace with the needs.

Looking back on what has taken place since 1920, we find that the nation has gained 11,200,000 new homes of all kinds—individual houses, apartment dwellings, and so on. During the same period, we have had an increase of 13,500,000 in the number of American families.

It can be seen, therefore, that we have not built enough houses and apartments to take care of the increase in population alone. The picture is still worse when we remember that many old houses become unfit for use each year. Some are torn down, and a great many others should be. In the slums of any town or city, and on thousands of farms, we can find families living in run-down dwellings—places which encourage the spread of crime, disease, and unhappiness.

Cause for Lag

The reason why more homes were not built in the years between the two wars was simply that a great many American families could not afford decent housing. The nation was not short of manpower or of materials. It had an abundance, in fact, large surpluses of both. But the low-income groups could not pay out as much money as new homes cost.

The recent war years merely intensified the long-range housing problem of the country. Shortages of workers and construction materials slowed building down to a snail's pace. It is now taking time for the building industry to get back into full swing. It is still having a difficult time in getting enough experienced workers, and it must compete with other industries for the available supply of such materials as steel, lumber, tin, and so on. These materials are being turned out on a vast scale, but the demands for all kinds of products, which were denied people during the war, are greater than ever before.

There is a good possibility, however, that the campaign to build 2,700,000 homes by the end of next year will not fall far short of the mark. The government, under Mr. Wyatt's leadership, is giving special financial assistance to companies which produce lumber, bricks, and other materials. It is helping to recruit and train workers for the construction industry. And, as we have said, it is obtaining a larger proportion of available materials for the building of homes—materials which have been going into commercial structures.

Another important step being taken by the government is the promotion of factory-made houses. It is encouraging factories to enter the home-construction field by lending them money and by helping them to get needed materials. About one-third of the homes to be built this year and next

are supposed to be of the factory variety. Assembly-line methods will be used. Many such factories are already at work, and they will soon be turning out large numbers of either completed houses or sections of houses which can be quickly assembled on building lots.

Within the next year or two, therefore, the acute housing emergency through which we are now passing may be largely overcome. In the meantime, a large number of families, including many thousands of veterans, are being greatly inconvenienced and are being housed in extremely undesirable quarters. Many people feel that this unfortunate state of affairs might have been less serious if the government had done more advance planning during the war years.

While that is water under the bridge, the question is being raised as

leaders in Congress have urged that the government expand its low-cost public housing program which was started in the middle 1930's under the Roosevelt administration. The government, through grants and loans, enabled cities in various parts of the country to build apartments and other dwelling units for families with small incomes. The rents on these housing quarters were kept at a low level. Altogether, half a million of these public dwellings were built, and they are now occupied.

Senator Wagner of New York introduced a bill in the last session of Congress, providing that another half million of these low-cost housing units be constructed during the next four years. He would again have the federal government lend financial assistance to cities for the purpose of carrying out this program. In addition,

finding out for the first time what it means to be poorly housed. Millions of others have known what it means all their lives.

"Since private builders never have been able to construct homes cheaply enough for families in the low-income groups, the government is not competing with them when it enters this field. There is plenty of business for these builders among people who can afford homes."

Such, in brief, is the case for government housing projects. Those who line up on the other side of the question reply as follows:

"If the government goes into the housing business on any larger scale than it already has, this whole industry will eventually be socialized. The government will continue to expand its operations until private builders and real estate people are driven out



QUONSET HUTS, which served some of our GI's as homes during the war, are now being used for emergency housing purposes

to whether there should not be a great deal more attention and planning devoted to the long-range housing needs of the nation. What is going to happen to the millions of people who have been poorly housed, not for a few years, but for a lifetime? It is estimated that we need to build at least 12½ million new houses and apartments in the next 10 years if we are to eliminate our worst slums and bring our housing standards as a whole up to a fairly decent level.

There is little doubt that the building industry, once it swings into full operation, can supply 1¼ million homes a year. Furthermore, there are certain to be enough families that want to build and that can afford homes to keep this industry very busy for at least several years.

But here is a fact to keep in mind: In an average year during the 1930's, only about 275,000 Americans were able to buy homes. Of course, family earnings have increased considerably in the last six years, but the advantage in this respect is being rapidly wiped out by the boost in the cost of living. The prices of homes, in particular, have skyrocketed.

In view of these facts, certain

his General Housing Bill, as it is called, would enable people to pay for homes over a longer period of time than they can at present, and at lower interest rates.

Congress did not act upon this measure, but it will be brought up again at the next session. Among the arguments set forth by its supporters are these:

"Private builders will never be able to construct houses cheaply enough for the millions of families in the low-income groups. As a result, these families will have to continue living in slums and run-down dwellings, and the whole nation will continue to suffer the consequences.

"Whatever it costs the government to provide decent housing for poorer families, it will save money in the long run. There are more fires, more crime, and more disease in slum areas than in good housing districts. Hence money spent by the government on housing will save money for it in other ways, and will strengthen the nation.

"All improper housing in this country could be wiped out for what it costs us to wage war for several weeks.

"Several million people are now

of the field entirely, and all construction is handled by public agencies.

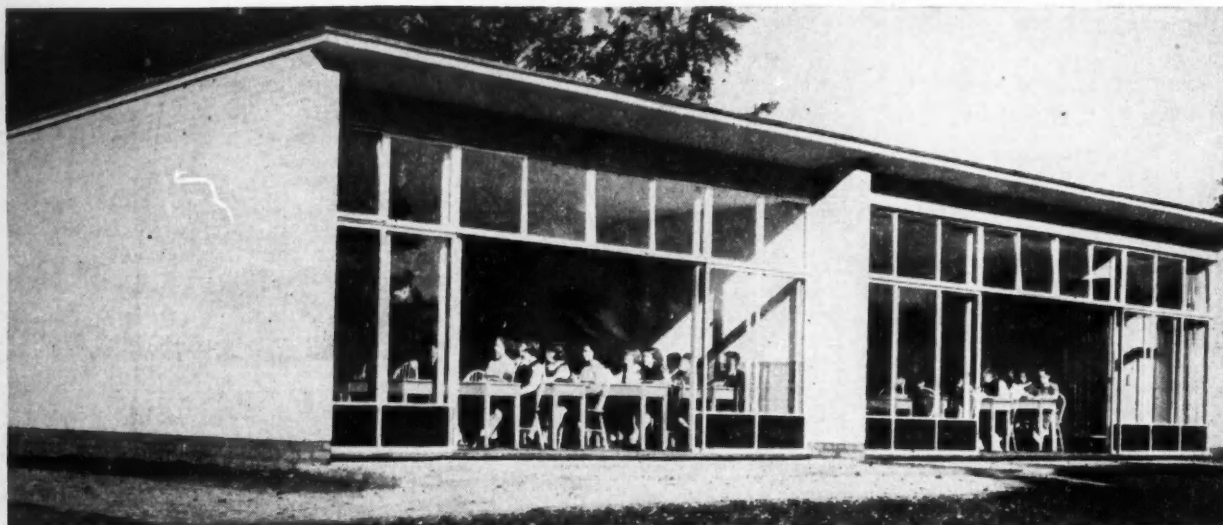
"While the cities are supposed to be in charge of public housing, the federal government, through the housing agencies, lays down the rules and is actually the boss, since it provides so much of the money.

"If the government is determined to provide new housing for the low-income families, why doesn't it make direct financial payments to them for housing purposes? Then they could afford to rent or buy decent homes from private industry. This would be a better system than to socialize the housing field by allowing it to be put under government control.

"Furthermore, there is real hope that the prefabricated housing industry will soon be able to turn out low-cost homes on a mass scale for poorer families."

These conflicting points of view are certain to be stressed in Congress and elsewhere during the next several years. It is well for the average citizen to read as much as he can about both the short-range and long-range aspects of the housing problem. In that way, he can help to influence wise legislative decisions.

The Story of the Week



FRESH AIR for fresh minds is the theory behind this new kind of British school. Sliding glass walls make it possible to open the schoolroom in good weather. The big expanse of glass also improves the lighting

Nuremberg Finale

Last November, 21 top Nazi leaders went on trial before a four-power International Military Tribunal to answer for their part in bringing about the most terrible war in history. One week from today, on September 23, the tribunal will pronounce sentence on them.

The Nuremberg trial has been one of the longest in history. Hearings consumed 216 days. Some five million words of testimony were recorded in four different languages and newspaper correspondents sent home 10 million words in news dispatches.

The verdict pronounced on Goering, Hess, Schacht, and the other German leaders will also determine the fate of millions of Germans. The prosecution has asked the judges to label six Nazi organizations—the Gestapo among them—as criminal. If the judges follow the prosecution's recommendation, members of all six will be subject to trial and corresponding punishment.

Relations With Argentina

Relations between the United States and Argentina have been improving in recent months. The government of Argentina, headed by President Peron, has recently ratified the Act of Chapultepec. This Act is, in effect, a military alliance among the American republics to keep peace in this hemisphere.

Argentina did not enter into this cooperative arrangement for quite a

time because of strained relations with our country. Today, however, President Peron is anxious to obtain industrial and military equipment from the United States, and we would like to win Argentina's friendship in this time of world crisis and uncertainty.

Many Americans, though, criticize our government's readiness to send military equipment to Argentina and to help her build up her armed forces. They say that she may wait until she is strong and then turn on us just as Japan did after we had supplied her with scrap iron and other war materials.

Supporters of the government reply that it is worth taking a chance to win Argentina's friendship, and that we must build up the military strength of all the Latin American nations in order to safeguard this hemisphere from outside aggression.

Youth and Science

American young people have always been fascinated with the magic of test tubes and microscopes. Today a quarter of a million of them are pursuing their interest in science seriously through the Science Clubs of America.

This non-profit organization, with headquarters at 1719 N St. NW., Washington 6, D. C., now sponsors more than 10,000 science clubs. It furnishes student groups with all kinds of free assistance, including information on how to form a club, a handbook of possible science projects, lists of free research materials, and

news of what other science clubs are doing. The organization features a weekly radio program and publishes science magazines available to club members at reduced prices.

Milestone for India

India has marked a milestone in her fight for independence. For the first time, an all-Indian Executive Council heads the government. Although the British viceroy is still the final authority, the Council will handle India's day-by-day problems without much supervision.

Its biggest task is to pave the way for the framing of a new constitution giving India full control of her own affairs. This means settling the old quarrel between Hindus and Moslems, now at white heat again over the way the temporary government has been set up.

The Moslem League, which fears Hindu domination, has refused to cooperate in the Council because Hindus hold a majority of the Council seats. Although Hindus are by far the largest group in India's population, the Moslems want equal representation in the government. Bloodshed in leading Indian cities shows how explosive the situation has become.

Yet India can look ahead hopefully. One reason for optimism is the fact that Congress Party President Nehru heads the new Council. A veteran of the fight for freedom, Nehru has shown himself to be a man of unusual capacity. Besides broad experience in Indian affairs, he has an intimate knowledge of the western world, acquired through a British education and wide travel.

Radio Commentators

The announcement that radio commentators John W. Vandercook and Robert St. John will no longer be sponsored by the National Broadcasting Corporation has led to a controversy. Ardent fans of these two men point out that they are among the more popular news analysts on the air today. Hence their dismissal, it is claimed, must be for political reasons. NBC officials deny this to be true.

Vandercook and St. John are considered to be members of the "liberal" group of radio commentators. Whether they are discussing foreign

or national problems, they are inclined to stress the interests of the common people rather than those of the industrial and business groups. Vandercook, in particular, is constantly questioning the wisdom of our foreign policies as well as those of other nations.

Those who criticize the dismissal of these two commentators contend that the great corporations which control broadcasting are trying to get rid of as many "liberal" commentators as possible. Instead, it is said, they want "conservative" news interpreters who will defend business interests.

Friends of the radio corporations vigorously deny these charges. They maintain that all groups of the population get a fair hearing over the radio. In political contests, it is pointed out, the broadcasting companies are required by law to give equal time to the competing parties. And at all times, it is said, these companies are fair in permitting conflicting points of view to be heard over the air.

The average citizen is in a position to judge whether or not radio companies are impartial in their presentation of the news. He is also in a position to make his influence felt if he is not satisfied with existing radio policies. If he feels that the majority



THE DECISION of NBC to dismiss John W. Vandercook and Robert St. John, popular radio news analysts, has stirred a controversy.

of news broadcasts to which he listens are unduly weighted or slanted in favor of a particular school of thought, he may write a complaint to the radio corporation involved and also to the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D. C. The latter agency has considerable influence over broadcasting policies.

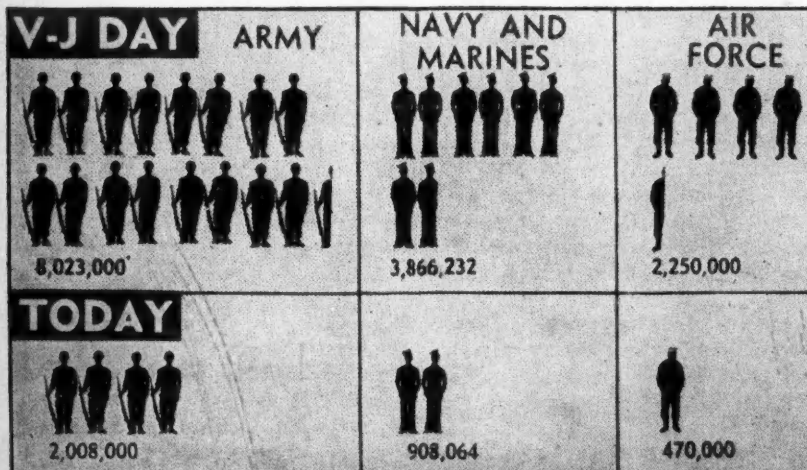
Storm Over Greece

The recent plebiscite which resulted in King George's return to his throne in Athens did little to quiet international tension over Greece.

Arguments have flown back and forth at meetings of both the UN Security Council and the Peace Conference in Paris. The Russians point an accusing finger at the British, who have kept troops in Greece ever since the war ended. They say Britain has used her position there to stir up trouble in the Balkans. They claim that Greek troops are threatening their neighbors, particularly Albania. They demand a UN investigation of Greece.

This conflict over Greece is, of course, merely part of the larger struggle between Russia and Britain for control over the Mediterranean and the Near East.

In addition to being a source of trouble among the major powers, Greece is also sharply divided from



THE ARMED FORCES of the United States have been sharply reduced since World War II ended. (Each symbol in the chart above represents 500,000 men.)

within. The Communists and radicals are bitterly disappointed that the majority of their countrymen voted to have King George II return to the throne. They contend that there will be little chance of progress under the present government's leadership. British troops and influence, according to these groups, are keeping this government in power, and are responsible for King George's return.

Hope in China?

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's latest efforts in the direction of a compromise with the Communists holds



MONA FREEMAN and "Black Beauty" in a scene from the movie *Black Beauty*, based on the beloved classic of the same name. The film is worth seeing.

out new hope for peace in China. Chiang has invited the Communists to submit candidates for positions in a reorganized central government.

Yet this offer leaves the basic problem unsolved—the merger of Communist and Nationalist armed forces. The Communists insist that Chiang must issue a cease-firing order to his troops and settle all the other big issues to their satisfaction before they will give up their armies. Up to now, Chiang has refused to meet this demand.

Many people fear that the new offer holds out a false hope, just as previous ones have. While negotiations are going on, Communist and Nationalist troops are fighting bitterly on many fronts throughout northern China.

Aviation Progress

Postwar developments in aviation have already made the great planes of the war obsolete.

The B-29, which during the war dwarfed the B-17, has itself given way to the bigger XB-36. XB-36 is 163 feet long, nearly twice as long as the B-29, and its wings measure 230 feet from tip to tip. When the plane is on the ground, its tail rises as high as a five-story building. This super-super-fortress has six 3,000-horsepower engines which provide power for its pusher-type propellers. It can carry 400 fully equipped infantrymen and enough fuel for a nonstop flight of 10,000 miles.

Another of aviation's remarkable postwar planes is the Northrop Flying Wing. This plane, the XB-35, has no fuselage and no tail. It carries its crew and its load—bombs or cargo—in its huge wings. This plane also has pusher-type propellers.

Airmen look forward to testing still

a third postwar plane, the XS-1, which is designed to fly faster than sound. Up until now supersonic flight—flight at speeds exceeding that of sound—has not been possible, because terrific shock waves throw the ordinary plane out of control when it begins to fly at about 700 miles per hour.

The XS-1 is a small plane, with its wingspread only about half that of the usual aircraft in relation to the length of its fuselage. It carries a new device by which, if there is danger of an accident, the pilot can be thrown clear of the plane and parachuted safely to the ground.

Postwar research in aviation has also advanced the use of drone planes—crewless ships operated by radio from the ground or from other planes. Recently two B-17's flew the 2,400 miles from Hawaii to California as drones.

Policy on Germany

Ever since Secretary of State Byrnes announced this country's policy toward Germany, the French, British, and Russian leaders have been debating their own policies in the occupied Reich. Whether or not they decide to follow our lead, they and the world now know exactly where we stand on all major questions affecting Germany.

They know we favor dropping the trade barriers which now divide the four occupation zones. They know we are for cutting down the number of troops in Germany, and for settling final peace terms as soon as possible. We believe the Big Four should supervise Germany to see that she does not start on the road to war again. But we think the Germans should have a chance to rebuild both their peaceful industries and their political life with a minimum of outside interference.

We believe that Poland should have the territories she has been asking in eastern Germany and that France should have the coal-rich Saar basin. But we are against giving the rich Ruhr and Rhineland industrial areas to France. Beyond this, Byrnes' statement makes it clear that we mean to see to it that Germany pays sizable reparations to the countries she devastated during the period of Hitler's rule.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS

The first issue of *The Civic Leader* will appear on September 23.



SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
Balancing the food budget



WILSON WYATT, head of the emergency housing campaign, looks over a sign which will help in the campaign to divert building materials into homes for veterans

Searching for New Homes

National Housing Chief

THE success of the nation's housing program (see page 1) will depend very largely on the work of one man—Wilson W. Wyatt, the tall, energetic Kentuckian whom President Truman chose last winter to head the National Housing Agency.

Mr. Wyatt stepped into his NHA job without previous experience in the field of housing. A lawyer and politician, he made his reputation as mayor of his native city, Louisville.

He became a successful lawyer after working his way through school as a clerk and railroad worker. His legal activities brought him into contact with the key men in Kentucky politics and he soon became an influential figure in his own right.

An ardent Democrat, young Wyatt worked hard to swing his section of Kentucky behind Presidential candidate Alfred E. Smith in 1928. The year 1932 found him campaigning for Franklin D. Roosevelt. He remained a New Deal supporter throughout Roosevelt's terms in the White House.

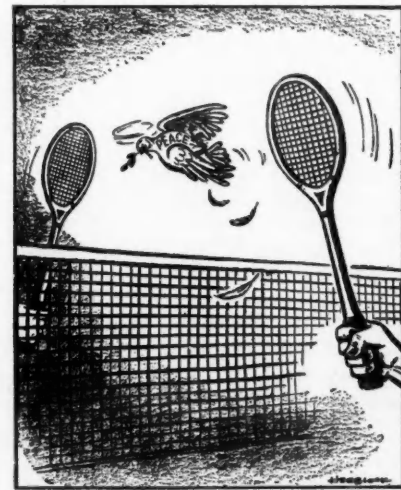
Mr. Wyatt himself had his first big chance at public office in 1937, when his party asked him to run for mayor of Louisville. He refused, but accepted when the next offer came in 1941. The United States was close to war by that time, and he felt that he wanted to serve his country. Al-

though he had thought of the Army and various jobs in the federal service, his belief that "local government is where democracy begins" made him decide to stay in Louisville.

When Wyatt took office as mayor, Louisville's government was rundown and inefficient. He reorganized it along modern lines and introduced numerous reforms. He also gave the city its first planning commission—a body in which businessmen and labor leaders joined hands with municipal authorities to tackle such problems as slum clearance, flood control, and health facilities.

In 1943, Wyatt had his first taste of work with the federal government. Although he was still Louisville's mayor, he left the United States for a few months to serve as a special representative of the Board of Economic Warfare in North Africa. The survey he made during his trip impressed Washington so much that he was immediately offered a number of important federal jobs. But he refused them all and returned to Louisville.

When his term in the mayor's office expired, Wyatt planned to practice law again. But President Truman saw him as the man he needed to take care of the nation's housing problems. On December 12, 1945, Wyatt became head of the National Housing Agency.



HERBLOCK IN WASHINGTON POST
The bird that got into a badminton game



HERBLOCK IN WASHINGTON POST
Reconversion



Who Should Control the Dardanelles in the Future?

(Concluded from page 1)

that Russia would control the Straits. Romania and Bulgaria are under her influence, and Turkey is too weak to share equally with the Russians in defending these vital waters.

If Russia is allowed to share with her smaller neighbors in the defense of the Dardanelles, she will no doubt establish air and military bases along the shores of the strategic Dardanelles and will effectively control the passage-way.

If this should happen, Russia would realize a centuries-old ambition. Since the days of Peter the Great, Russia has sought control of the waterway from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. She has argued that she needs a warm-water outlet. Her only other passages to the oceans have been through the Baltic to the Atlantic and through her ports on the Pacific. The Baltic is difficult to use in cold weather when ice forms, and the Pacific is a long way from the areas where most of her farms and factories are located. Russia thus believes strongly that she should have an unfettered outlet through warm water to the Mediterranean Sea.

Rights Equal Ours

The Russians feel that they have as much right to this waterway as Great Britain has to the Suez Canal and the Strait of Gibraltar, or as the United States has to the exclusive possession of the Panama Canal. That is why, under the czars and under communism, she has striven for the control of the Dardanelles. If she obtains the right to fortify this region, her long-cherished dream will be realized.

Other nations stoutly oppose this ambitious Russian plan. The position of Turkey is clear and understandable. That relatively weak country feels that if Russia should share in the defense of the Straits and should

obtain bases for that purpose along the shores, Turkish independence would be at an end. Turkey would be dominated by its powerful neighbor. Turkish leaders have declared openly that they would go to war with Russia rather than peacefully surrender to her claims.

The Turks have another plan for handling the problem. They prefer that the job of defending the waterway should be in the hands of the United Nations. They argue that the problem is one which concerns many nations, and that the new world organization should establish and enforce the rules regulating the use of these strategic waters.

Acceptable Changes

The United States and Great Britain are ready to accept some of the changes in the rules which have been suggested for the use of the Dardanelles. They are willing that Russian warships should be permitted to use these waters in time of war. They are not willing, however, for Russia and her weaker neighbors to have full responsibility for the defense of the Dardanelles. They think this would mean full Russian control and they are opposed to such an arrangement.

There is a widespread belief in the United States and Great Britain that if Russia has full control of the waters leading from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, she would not use her power solely for peaceful commerce or for defense. They think that she would be in a position to dominate not only Turkey, but the entire Middle East, including Greece, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Iraq, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. They say that the Russians would be in a position to seize the Suez Canal which would cut England's lifeline to India and the East, and possibly destroy the British Empire.

It is not at all certain that this would happen. Many British and Americans think that it would not, but many others look upon it as a probability. They think that huge Russian bases and fortifications stretching across Turkey would add dangerously to Russia's power if she should choose to embark upon a program of aggression.

But if Russia and her neighbors in the Dardanelles region are not to fortify and control these waters, what other plan of control would be acceptable to Great Britain and the United States? This question has not been officially answered. It is generally believed that they would like to see the control of the Dardanelles in the hands of the United Nations, for reasons which are openly advanced by Turkey.

Russia would probably oppose United Nations control for this reason: On every question of importance which has come before the United Nations, Russia has been outvoted. Most of the Latin American republics accept the leadership of the United States. The nations of western Europe follow the lead of Great Britain. China, the Philippines, and most other nations, except those along the Russian borders, vote with America and Britain. The Russians feel, therefore, that to turn this vital area over to the United Nations would amount to the same thing as turning it over to their leading rivals—England and America.

Additional Arguments

The Russians argue that there is no more reason why the Dardanelles should be given over to the United Nations control than there is that the United Nations should fortify and control the Suez Canal, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Panama Canal. They say that these waterways are vital to Great Britain and the United

States, that the Dardanelles is equally vital to them, and that the same policy should prevail in the case of all these waterways.

The Dardanelles issue is extremely serious. The Russians are bent upon extending their control into the Mediterranean. This sea has been dominated by the British and they fear the extension of Russian power. A conflict of vital interest has developed. Peace-loving people throughout the world are hoping that some compromise may be worked out. Otherwise world peace will be threatened.

Biggest Bargain Sale

Part of the terrible waste of war is to be seen in the mountains of equipment which our fighting men left scattered all over the world when they returned. We have 33 billion dollars' worth of such equipment to sell.

In many places overseas, American surplus goods are being bought up by foreign governments and business concerns as fast as the money can be scraped together. Power plants, machine shops, completely equipped laboratories, and even whole railways have found buyers. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) is one of our government's best customers. It has bought jeeps, tractors, mules, medical supplies and a good many of the Army's tent hospitals to use in relieving suffering in Europe and Asia.

Over here people are buying surplus airplanes, tools, paint, and hundreds of other things from the government. But in spite of all efforts thus far, the government has managed to sell less than five billion dollars' worth of our war surplus. It is making a supreme attempt to speed up "history's biggest bargain sale." War goods are being sold at only a fraction of their cost.

Historical Backgrounds

By David S. Muzzey

LAST week we discussed the flow of immigration into this country which began with the settlement of the colonies along our eastern seaboard and which continued until about 20 years ago. Until that time people were moving across the Atlantic from Europe. Throughout our national history the tide of population did not stop at the seaboard, but gradually moved on westward across the continent.

Not only were people coming from across the seas, but the birthrate here was high. Families were large. Population was growing rapidly.

Our country during all this time was a nation of increasing population and of movement from one part of the country to another. Cities everywhere were growing. Farm lands were being settled. The country was changing. It was progressive. The very character of our people and of our national history was affected by the fact of population growth and population movement. One source of population growth, that is, the adding to our numbers of people from other lands, practically ceased in the 1920's.

Along with the check to immigration has come another development of great significance. Not only has the incoming of foreigners to the United States been largely checked, but the natural growth of population among the people already here has been slowing down. Families are smaller than they formerly were. It is estimated that the growth of population will, after 30 or 40 years, become stationary.



David S. Muzzey

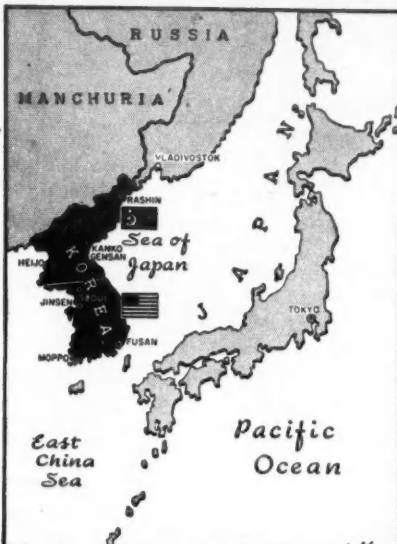
Under these conditions, America in the future will differ in many respects from the land we have known. Our entire national history has fallen within a period of migration and of rapid population growth. The nature of our population has been constantly changing through the admixture of new elements from abroad, and our own numbers have been swiftly expanding. Our nation has shown characteristics of a changing, restless people. While population has been expanding, progress has been practically automatic. Land values have increased, for growing population has constantly increased the demand. The number of consumers has increased, and this has stimulated the demand for goods. Growing population and growing industries have found outlets in a western frontier which recently has vanished. We come now to a changed situation.

We do not know in detail what the future, under the altered conditions, will be, though some of the effects of population developments can be foreseen. Certain of the changes in American life which may be expected will be discussed later in this column. Meanwhile, the fact should be noted that the age of exploration and settlement is not an isolated episode of history, but that it is a link in a chain of events, and that this chain reaches to our own day.



Korean boy

THREE LIONS



Divided Korea

JOHNSON

Korea Seeks Liberty

Long Dominated by Japan, This Far Eastern Nation Is Unhappy Under the Rule of Russia and the United States

WHEN Japan surrendered in August, 1945, the people of Korea, who had suffered under Japanese oppression for about 40 years, celebrated wildly, in the belief that they immediately would be free to govern themselves. Since that time, however, bitter protest has replaced celebration, because Korea is still under foreign control.

American and Russian armies occupied Korea after the war in order to take charge of the Japanese troops stationed there. Leading American and Russian officials, knowing that Korea had been without any self-government at all since 1910, felt that it would be necessary to continue the occupation of that country until native administrators could be trained, and a responsible government set up.

The Russians remained in the northern half of Korea, and the Americans kept control of the southern part. Although they have been assured by both the United States and Russia that occupation will end as soon as a capable native government can be established, the Koreans, made skeptical by many years of hardship under the Japanese, have expressed fear that the present foreign control may be permanent.

A major source of dissatisfaction is that the Russians and the Americans seriously disagree over methods of establishing Korean self-government. This disagreement has the effect of dividing the country into two sections and limiting trade between them.

Although Korea is only slightly larger than the state of Kansas, it contains about 28 million people. It is extremely rich in mineral resources, particularly coal, gold, graphite, and tungsten. The northern region is densely forested, and in the mountain ranges which parallel the east coast water power can be developed.

A large proportion of Korea's land is too mountainous for cultivation, but there are some fertile agricultural areas in the south.

In physical appearance, the people of Korea resemble those who live in northern China. Although their language differs from the Chinese in both grammar and alphabet, it does contain many Chinese words. Their chief religion is a form of Confucianism.

Although Korea had previously been backward industrially, Japan, in order to help supply her own needs during

her preparations for war, developed heavy industries, the production of chemicals, and mining. Between 1932 and 1938, industrial production rose approximately 400 per cent. Modern cities sprang up and transportation systems grew rapidly.

Koreans, however, never enjoyed the advantage of their country's increased production. Native laborers received extremely low wages under the Japanese, and most industrial products, as well as food, went to Japan.

Now Koreans would be able to use the productive capacity of their country for their own welfare if it were not for the disagreement of Russian and American forces. Because of the fact that most of Korea's industry is in the north, under Russian control, and most of the agriculture is in the territory which we occupy, trade between the two zones is essential.

It will take time to develop capable leadership and an educated citizenry, but nearly everyone agrees that the present rivalry between Russia and the United States is highly unsatisfactory.

Straight Thinking

By Clay Coss

HERE is an experiment which you may try on yourself. Read the list of 20 words, names, or terms. In the case of each, ask yourself, "What is my emotion as I think of this word? Do I feel favorable or unfavorable, friendly or hostile?" Here is the list:

Striker, labor union, employer, corporation, Negro, Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Republican, Democrat, conservative, liberal, radical, communist, Britain, Russia, Wall Street, OPA, Congress, politician.

You may be surprised to discover how many terms are associated in your mind with something pleasant or unpleasant; how many suggest feelings of friendliness and how many arouse hostility.

Now here is the second part of the experiment. Go back over each of these words and try to trace the origin of your friendly or unfriendly feeling toward them. In considering each of them, stop and ask yourself, "How did I come to feel toward this word as I do? Was it the result of experiences I have had or of remarks I have heard or read?"

You will probably find in a good many cases that your attitudes go back to a time you cannot remember. If, for example, you are either favorable or hostile to the Republicans or the Democrats, you may not know when you first formed your impressions. You prejudice people and policies and other things. You come to conclusions about them before you have had a chance to study the facts impartially. You are a victim of what is called *prejudice*, or the tendency to prejudice.

All of us are prejudiced about some things and some of us are about nearly everything. This is a serious matter, for if we are prejudiced it is very hard for us to use our reasoning powers. We are governed by our feelings and not by our intellects. It makes no difference how good a man's intellect is if he doesn't use it—if he is guided by childhood prejudices.

NOW FOR A SMILE

"Only a fool is certain about anything," declares a college professor. Are you certain about that, doctor?

★ ★ ★

They say that the first time a Scotchman used free air in a garage he blew out four front tires.

★ ★ ★

The best way to keep a body from becoming a busybody is to keep a body busy.

★ ★ ★

An ambitious city man, who wishes to start a new venture in the country, asks an agricultural adviser, "Where is the best place to keep goats?" In front of you, my boy! Always in front of you!

★ ★ ★

We'd all get more mileage in life if we'd never shift our mouths into high gear until our brains are turning over.

★ ★ ★

Women, declares a Washington feminist, will be managing the affairs of the nation by 1960. And—er—what are they doing now?

★ ★ ★

The love of golf, insists a writer in a current weekly, doesn't lessen a man's love for home. Ah, to be sure, absence makes the heart grow fonder.

We don't see why that Hungarian farmer who sleeps standing up should get any particular notice, when, as every motorist knows, there are scores like him crossing the streets every day.

★ ★ ★

Joe DiMaggio is the owner of a San Francisco restaurant. Guests are urged not to slide into the platter.



PETERS IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

"The barber and I got into a political argument"

Careers for Tomorrow - - The Pharmacist

PHARMACISTS in most parts of the country had little or no difficulty in finding positions before the war. Then, too, there were fewer people who trained for this profession during the war than in the years prior to it. Consequently, there is every reason to believe that the future opportunities will be promising.

Up to now, one of the chief drawbacks of this work has been that too many pharmacists have had to serve largely in the capacity of sales clerks. They have been unable to devote themselves to their specialized field. As time goes on, however, conditions in this respect are growing more favorable.

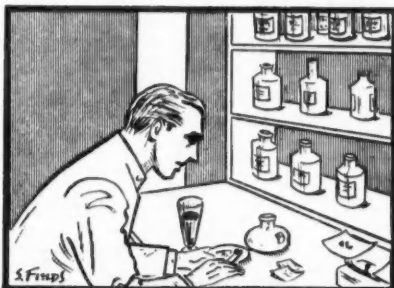
For example, shops in which pharmacists do nothing but fill prescriptions and engage in pharmaceutical researches have greatly increased in number during recent years. More and more hospitals have established pharmaceutical laboratories. And working conditions for pharmacists in drugstores are gradually being improved.

A survey which was made before the war showed that persons who were graduated from pharmacy colleges during the depression years had an easier time finding employment than the members of any other important profession. As a matter of fact, 98 per cent of these graduates were placed in positions soon after their graduation.

One of the advantages of the profession is that the student pharmacist has a good opportunity to work his way through school, earning from \$12

to \$18 a week in a drugstore, and gaining the practical experience which is required by most states. Before a pharmacist may accept a job he must meet certain standards set by state officials.

After being graduated from one of the nation's approved four-year schools and after passing the state examinations, the pharmacist may expect to earn slightly more than \$100 a month. The average salary of experienced pharmacists runs from \$35 to \$60 a week, depending on the size of the



store in which he works, and on the city where it is located.

Expert pharmacists may obtain jobs calling for original research in industrial concerns, where the salary range is from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year. Pharmacists in hospitals generally receive from \$130 to \$150 a month. If one has from \$1,500 to \$5,000 to set up his own store (the amount needed depends on the store's size and location), he may expect to realize from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year in profits.

Long hours, confining work, and the necessity of working on Sundays and

holidays—these are the chief disadvantages of the profession. Women pharmacists, moreover, are at an added disadvantage in seeking employment, since many states limit the hours which women may work, and employers often are not eager to hire a woman pharmacist for this reason. At the present time, most women pharmacists are employed by hospitals where the hours of work are not so long and hard.

One engaged in this work derives much of the same satisfaction as does a doctor or nurse or anyone else engaged in health service. The majority of doctors make better incomes than do the majority of pharmacists, but it requires a much longer time and costs a great deal more money to enter the field of medicine than of pharmacy. Furthermore, pharmacists as a whole, during the years before the war, were more secure than were doctors. A large number of doctors were unable to make their expenses, whereas nearly all pharmacists earned at least a modest living.

While in high school, the student who plans to become a pharmacist should study physics, chemistry, botany, zoology and physiology. He must graduate from high school in order to enter a pharmacy school. The tuition for a course in pharmacy at municipal and state colleges is usually moderate. At private schools it generally runs from \$250 to \$400 a year.

The student who likes chemistry and is accurate and dependable in his work will find a rewarding and satisfying career in being a pharmacist.

Study Guide

Housing

1. What important step did Wilson Wyatt take recently to speed up the building of houses and apartments?
2. Why was the nation not well-housed at the beginning of World War II?
3. How many dwellings does Mr. Wyatt want the nation to build during the next two years?
4. How did the government assist low-income groups in securing better homes during the 1930's?
5. What arguments are put forth by those who want the government to continue its activities in the housing field?
6. What are the arguments made by the people who are opposed to government-sponsored housing projects?

Discussion

1. What evidence do you see in your community of poor or crowded housing conditions?
2. Do you or do you not think that the federal government should help build and finance homes for families that cannot afford to buy or rent suitable houses?

The Dardanelles

1. What are the Dardanelles?
2. According to the terms of the international agreement known as the Montreux Agreement, how are the Dardanelles controlled, and what nations can send their ships through the straits?
3. Why does Russia think she should have a greater part in controlling the straits than she has now? In what way does she want to extend her control?
4. How does Turkey feel about the future control of the straits?
5. Why are the Dardanelles important to Great Britain?

Discussion

1. If you lived in Russia, how do you think you would feel with respect to the Dardanelles question? If you lived in Turkey, what do you think your feelings would be?
2. As a citizen of the United States, do you think Russian claims for control of the straits are justified?
3. What, if any, compromise plan would you favor in solving this problem?

Miscellaneous

1. In what way have relations between the United States and Argentina been improved recently?
2. Describe the government established for India recently. What group has refused to come into the new government?
3. What is the nature of the conflict among the major powers over Greece?
4. What are the prospects for peace in China?
5. What difficulties have arisen in Korea from the administration of that nation's affairs by the United States and Russia?
6. Briefly describe some of the duties of the UN Security Council.

Pronunciations

Ankara—ahn-g' kah-rah
Chapultepec—chah-pool' teh-pek
Ismet Inonu—is-met' ee' no-noo
Istanbul—is' tan-bool
Marmora—mar' mo-ra
Montreux—monh-truh'

The United Nations in Action

Security Council Deals with Peace Threats

AS plans are made for the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly later this month, UN's Security Council continues its work at Lake Success, New York. The Council, which is in session most of the year, has not found its job an easy one. International disputes have been brought before it continually, and members of the Council have constantly disagreed over how the disputes should be settled.

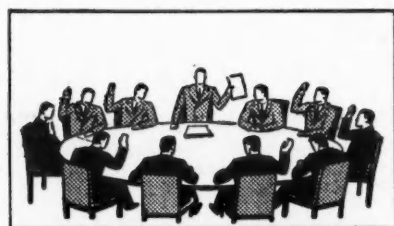
Questions now before the Council are typical of earlier questions the organization has had to handle. One of the current problems comes from Russian charges that Greek troops are threatening Albania's borders, and thus are a menace to peace. Another arises from the Russian request that the Security Council ask its members how many troops they have in foreign countries other than enemy countries. Russia feels that British troops in Greece, and American troops in China, may encourage outbreaks of war.

Within the next few weeks, the Council will hear evidence on both sides of these and other questions, and it will decide whether or not action needs to be taken.

The Security Council has 11 members. Five of them—China, France, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States—are permanent members. The others change from time to time, and are called nonpermanent members. At

present the nonpermanent members, elected by the General Assembly, are Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Poland.

The Council is the most powerful arm of the United Nations. All critical issues of peace and security are taken to the Council, rather than to the General Assembly. The Council can make decisions on these issues, which the Assembly cannot do. And



beyond this, the Council can use economic or military force to back up its decisions.

The Council is also a clearinghouse for the routine business of the UN. Applications for membership are sent first to the Council, which recommends action to the Assembly. In addition, the Council nominates candidates for the position of Secretary-General of the UN; and it helps elect the judges of the International Court of Justice—another important agency of the United Nations.

The Council's principal duty, however, is to prevent war. Any nation

may ask the Council to investigate a threatening situation, just as Russia has asked it to investigate conditions in Greece. The Council may hear witnesses, or it may send representatives to the troubled areas to study conditions at first hand.

When the Council finds that a threat to peace does exist, it first asks the nations involved to settle their differences by negotiation. If negotiation fails, the Council may ask members of UN to stop trading and communicating with the offending nations. If these economic measures fail, then the Council can send armed forces against the troublemakers. (UN's military forces have not yet been organized.)

The most discussed feature of the Security Council is the veto. According to the UN Charter, the five permanent members of the Council must agree before a decision to take positive action can be made. If any one of the five opposes action, it is said to have exercised the veto. Then the Council is powerless, even though all other members favor the proposed action. The veto has aroused controversy all around. Some members of the Council think others have used it unnecessarily; and some smaller nations, both on the Council and in the Assembly, oppose the veto altogether.

The Council, like other agencies of UN, has made only a beginning. Nations hope that, as it progresses, it will become the strong arm of peace.